

RIC. BIRD

NOTES FROM PAGE 1

YESTERDAY'S RIOT

With reference to my telegram of this morning, it appears that in the disturbance which the arrests brought about, some 50 Arab boats and a dozen men of the water police were engaged. The trouble originated in the labour as the police were attempting arrests. Once a number of boats came to the assistance of their comrades who had been arrested. A free fight ensued with oars, pieces of wood, and coal, many of the police being wounded. One officer, after having been much pelted, drew his revolver and shot at his assailants.

The result of the affair was that 13 men were made, and six men were sent to hospital. The fighting restarted in Arab camp some two hours after, in which the towns were engaged. All was quiet by eleven o'clock, after one or two more arrests had been made. The affair has caused quite a stir here, particularly amongst the natives.

LORD CROMER'S DEPARTURE.

Lord and Lady Cromer are to leave to-day for the coast.

DESPERATE SOLDIERS.
Austrian Lloyd S.S. "Imperator," which

arrived from the canal, and which is a further detachment of the Syrian soldiers from Aden, reports that of the soldiers at different points in the ship jumped overboard and escaped. According to the statements of the ship's officers, the poor wretches have led the most miserable existences in Yemen, and they have escaped to avoid, as did their predecessors a week ago, further miseries in the service of the Sultan. Those still on the vessel are half dead, thin, dirty and

IES AT THE HIPPODROME.

entertainment, says the "Times" of
day. The point of it is that there is
no chance at all, or, rather, that no one
knows whether there will be a performance or
not. There is one what it will be.

of nature"—that is the correct
it?—do not understand the word
ce,"—which implies something
pared, and arranged. They have

...prepare, or arranged anything;
...at they feel inclined to do, and if
...inclined to do nothing they just do
...very interesting and a piquant
...the stereotyped programme is

advised palate—correct phrase again
volunteer with expectancy and the
possibilities of the unknown. Will
they do anything or not, and, if they do
what will it be? Last night I

and just when they were getting
side they stopped abruptly for the
son; some foolish person began
and there was nothing more to be

These are the first that have been

leave their country since they
triumph of a Roman conqueror.
probably left it by force; these
their own free will, though Col.

em. But there is no doubt about satisfaction with the experiment. fears on their account die at em. They are sleek and comfort-

nt, terms with the gentleman
hem to the audience, and tries,
o coax them into obliging the
a little song ordered at

nt. If they fail to comply it is
rant of goodwill—the face of
e shines with goodwill — or of
rom shyness, but simply from

...to comprehend such an
...proceeding as doing a thing
...reason when you do not feel
...olar bears, who conclude the
...sophisticated, one might say

pared with these nice, natural
ings. A striking thing about
t difference in height, which
ough fully grown, look like
he others. "The...

high, the shortest not much
they are of a copper colour by
ave very close, curly hair, and
a loin cloth and a girdle of

ladies carry it from the
alone seems to distinguish
that the chief has some hair
of them are fat and well-
riape, an elderly lady of 81

excessively thin. She recalls
as aspect" who plays such a
in the adventures of the
Not the least remarkable
excessively anxious. With

they took not the slightest
notice, and never even looked
at a foolish person thought fit
they were beginning to sing

SUDAN TRADE.

COMMERCE WITH ABYSSINIA.

In order to facilitate the development of commercial relations between the two countries permission was obtained from the Abyssinian Government in 1903 for a trading station to be instituted at Itang, in Abyssinian territory. This place is situated some ten days' journey from Khartoum on the river Bari, the northern portion of the Sobat river. The representatives of a number of Khartoum merchants succeeded, with goods early in 1904 and trading commenced. It was found, however, that Itang was not a suitable site, the distance from Khartoum being too great and the consequent disinclination to risk illness by a lengthy journey over low lying ground to which they are unaccustomed. The station was also liable to be flooded and transport was not feasible. It was subsequently obtained to move the trading station to Gambela, 35 miles farther up the river Bari and at the head of its navigable waters. A regular steamer service will be maintained with Khartoum, and a local service will be arranged between Itang and Gambela. The south of the Sobat) and Gambela. Houses and shops and a proper suk and a caravanserai are being built. A Nilometer has been established and an Egyptian official has been put in charge of the whole station.

Merchants are allowed under certain restrictions to trade also at Bure, a market town situated on the Sobat river, but they are obliged to have a house and headquarters at Gambela. It is hoped that some Abyssinian officials and merchants will visit Khartoum, as this will tend to increase their confidence in the possibilities of trade. The chief articles of export obtainable at Gambela are—Coffee (at about 1 1/2 M.T. dollars per kantar), beeswax (at about 31 M.T. dollars per kantar), ginger, habasha, spices, rope (made from fibre of Abyssinian banana), cereals (wheat, barley, oats, teff, sorghum), and ivory. The chief articles required by the Abyssinians are—Slack, sheet, silk, khat, and various kinds of cotton goods, khat, glass bottles, enamel iron teapots, drinking cups, basins, etc., Tena hats, pig (white and coloured), rabbit (white and black), khat, and khat (white and black), silk thread used by women for their hair, silk tassels and gold thread (used by officers on their horses), black silk cloth (for making burras), Abyssinian Bida (David), and scents in bottles.

Samples of all the above commodities are to be collected for exhibit at Khartoum, together with approximate prices. It is hoped that with the occasional supervision of a British official this station will be a success. In order to encourage the export trade will be carried at the following rates:—

GAMBELA-KHARTOUM, via river.
Coffee ... 200 millions per kantar
Beeswax ... 125 " "
Cereals ... 110 " "
Other merchandise ... 110 " "
TAFFIA-KHARTOUM, via river.
Merchandise if brought down from Gambela to Tefkila by the merchants' arrangements will be carried to Khartoum at the following rates, provided that it is accompanied by a certificate of origin from Gambela, and that no commission is available—

Coffee ... 124 millions per kantar
Beeswax ... 77 " "
Cereals ... 68 " "
Other merchandise ... 65 " "
Similarly, merchandise from Khartoum consigned to Gambela will be carried as far as Tefkila at the above rates for "other merchandise" if accommodation is available.

Freight at the above rates will only be granted on production of a certificate showing the nature of the goods and their quantity, destination and name of owner. This certificate must be signed by the owner.

Goods north to South—Assistant Director of Intelligence.

Goods south to north—the Manager or Customs clerk, Gambela.

Towing boats between Tefkila and Gambela only—

Loaded ... 1 M. per ardeh per mile.

Unloaded ... 1/2 M. per ardeh per mile.

(Opportunities for towing will however occur rarely).

Permission has also been obtained from the Abyssinian authorities to enable provisional arrangements to be made for establishing trade between the Sudan and Abyssinia at Dunker. This place is situated in Abyssinia, near the upper waters of the Dinder, east of Roseires and south-west of Gallabat. It lies in proximity to the Danes district of Abyssinia. Merchants from the Sudan will now be able to get into touch with this district by means of the market, which the Abyssinian authorities have agreed to start at Dunker.

There are three routes from Abou Hishin (Sennar Province) to Dunker, along the river, Khor Atsikh, or along the Gilega. The first is the shortest, but the last is the one at present preferred. The distance of the latter two is about the same. A road is now completed nearly as far as the mouth of the Gilega and it will shortly be completed to the boundary. The Abyssinians will open a road to Lake Abissa along the Dinder, but at present as stated they prefer the Gilega route.

The institution of this market should be of great advantage to the Abyssinians, as the opening of the new railway from Port Sudan will enable commodities to be obtained much more cheaply than at present at Khartoum, whence they can be carried by boat as far as Singa on the Blue Nile. The distance from

Singa to Dunker is 10 days by camel. Bure, the headquarters of the district, is 8 days further by mule. The distance from Masowah to Bure is 30 days by mule.

Articles in demand by the Abyssinians are—Alon Gaddi (Damour), Kuttar (Zig Ahmar), bashakao, cotton thread, sheet, mahakali, Abdi Ash, suratia and magmur, red dye, silk thread, duna, shish, debalan, masw, damar, Abdi Ash, rib, Lahan Sadaul, Granul, metal plates, soap, cooking pots and pans, Tena hats, razors, coloured glasses and decanters, sugar.

Articles to be obtained from the Abyssinians are—Cattle, mules, horses, donkeys, skins (leopard, buffalo, etc.), coffee, red pepper, beewax, honey, tobacco, garlic, gold dust, ivory (if not a monopoly), barley and wheat. Until the Nile-Rod-Sas railway is open profits on Manchester dry goods are not likely to be large enough to induce merchants to go so far afield. The Abyssinians at present prefer barter to cash transactions and merchants prepared for that method of business can make a good profit. A much larger profit, however, can be made on Abyssinian produce imported into the Sudan, especially on coffee, civet, and sugar. Soap is in great demand, and also sugar, by those who can afford it. Wheat and barley are cheap and plentiful within three days of Dunker, but cost of transport renders export practically impossible. When the Gilega is in flood it may be possible to float certain merchandise upon bamboo rafts from Gangara all the way to Khartoum.

SUDAN RUBBER.

The royalties from Sudan rubber figures in the receipts for L.E. 47,586 in the accounts for 1904, recently issued by the Sudan Government. Although this commodity figures for far less in the list of royalties than gum, L.E. 31,713 m. 123, ivory, L.E. 3,577 m. 309, and fish, L.E. 3,214 m. 27, yet it is one of the most important products of the Sudan. The amount exported in 1904 (268 kantars) was in excess of the exports of 1903 (184 kantars). The quality is also said to have improved. The merchants are very keen to develop the rubber in the Sudan, but the export trade has not yet taken root. Those who returned brought some worthless rubbish which they mistook for rubber. There are few merchants who have any idea as to what constitutes good or bad rubber.

Great care will evidently be required in dealing with this question, otherwise the rubber trade will never have a fair opportunity of being developed. Mr. Brown, the Director of Woods and Forests, has written an excellent Report on this subject, which is being issued by the Sudan Government. It shows how little we must be to settle upon a definite scheme for the cultivation, as well as for the protection, of the rubber plant before we yield to the pressure which is constantly being exerted by ignorant merchants and others to throw open to them the districts in which the vines are found. A rubber expert (Mr. Harold Brown) was recently sent to the Bahr-el-Ghazal with the object of reporting upon the best way of tapping and working the vines. Unfortunately, he was unable to remain long in the Sudan. The services of another gentleman (Mr. St. John) have been secured. It is in contemplation also to engage a botanist.

RUSSIANS KNOW THE TRUTH.

The "Bausky Vedomosti," of St. Petersburg, has printed the full list of Russian casualties in the late naval battle.

Commenting on the annihilation of the Russian fleet, the paper says:—
"There has been no such case of ignominious defeat in the history of naval war. When the invincible Armada of Philip the Second perished, the gloomy King could console his admiral that he had sent him to fight against God, and not against the waves. We have not even this justification."

A COMPARISON IN EMIGRATION.

So far as emigration is concerned, South Africa lies in the shade of comparative neglect. The Board of Trade returns for last year show that only 26,000 people departed the United Kingdom for the newest jewel in its crown, whereas 69,000 betook themselves to British North America in 1903 or fewer than 50,000 went to South Africa, and only 59,000 to the other place; so that there is a considerable decrease and increase in their respective cases. Such figures can have only one meaning. They show satisfactorily enough that the British emigrant looks before he jumps. Of late he has heard much of the depression in South Africa, and therefore avoids it. Meanwhile the growing prosperity of British North America has been drummed into him with unceasing energy, and therefore he directs his way thither.

BETTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—We would call the attention of persons interested in the Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, whose office in Alexandria gives information as to standing trade, &c., to its members, and whose monthly publication reports our commerce. The annual subscription is £1 and all British traders should become members. Our London office, 36, New Broad-street E.C., sets as London agency to the Chamber.

THE COTTON CONGRESS.

PROPOSAL FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRISSES.

The second international Congress of representatives of master cotton spinners was opened in the Manchester Town Hall last week, 100 representatives being present from Austria, Belgium, England, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, and Switzerland.

Mr. C. W. Macara, the president, in his address, said that forces were now at work which could only be dealt with successfully by associations of producers. These forces had gradually become more powerful, and it was therefore necessary to have federations in various cotton-using countries and an international organisation. Thirty years ago the American cotton crop averaged about four million bales. This year's crop might reach thirteen million bales, the whole of which would be required to relieve the tension caused by the shortage of previous years. This showed the urgency of opening up new sources of supply. In the past the cotton industry had been driven to dislocation by war, pestilence, and famine, and to undue extension of production during periods of prosperity. The only effective method of meeting conditions that led to temporary over-production was by organised effort to regulate the supply to the demand, and that line of action was the best in the interests of employers and operatives.

In their report the committee expressed the opinion that only by united action could the difficulties of the trade be overcome.

DETERIORATION OF TINNED FOODS.

What is the maximum period for tinned foods to keep good with proper storage? The question is of serious importance, in view of the quantities found to have gone so bad in South Africa during the war that there was nothing for it but to order their destruction. Although the percentage of loss was not nearly so large in the "Discovery" during her sojourn in the Antarctic, it was sufficient to suggest the imperativeness of searching inquiry. On overhauling the surplus stores brought back, 86 cases and 342 tins of various food stuffs had to be destroyed as unfit for human consumption. This official investigation established one important fact, at all events, the large proportion of unopened tins, about 25 per cent. It would be of further value to learn what methods of storage were most effective in preservation, and how long the condensed supplies had been on hand. In the case of the "Discovery," it is a safe assumption that every tin was closely examined before being shipped, and that the storage left nothing to be desired. But in the other instance, the emergency was so pressing that the same amount of care could not be exercised. It should be quite possible, nevertheless, to ascertain with approximate accuracy what sorts of food suffered to the greatest extent from deterioration.

LIFE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir F. Corne Rasch, M.P., has been giving his views on the question, "Is Life in the House of Commons a Disappointment?" to a representative of "Cashell's Saturday Journal." The hon. member does not consider Parliamentary life at all disappointing. "To me," he said, "it is a perennial fount of amusement, not a source of irritation, and I have had some experience of the job."

"Some men expect to jump on to the Frank Rebec as soon as they come here," he continued. "They think that when they are M.P.'s they have no more to do, and when they find that they are simply lions who are expected to vote they get bored with the House. The fact is that when you are an M.P. your task is only beginning. Your nose is put to the grindstone by the Whip, and unless you take a real interest in the proceedings you are naturally bored to death. The only way to enjoy Parliament is to play the game—

"There have been grumblers always. But Parliament is like an inverted rat-trap—it is easy to get out of, if hard to get in. The work of an M.P. is not as pressing as some people imagine. It is not necessary to be in the House every hour of the day unless one is an official."

BENEFICENT STROKE OF LIGHTNING.

Lightning has, it is asserted in Chicago, been the means of saving the life of a well-known member of the clergy in that city. She was afflicted with typhoid, complicated by blood poisoning. While her friends were expecting her death a violent thunderstorm passed over her house, lightning struck the chimney and a moment, but her husband snatched her and carried her to the hospital.

From this time she began to improve, and will probably be well in a week or so. Dr. Kaufman, her doctor, attributes the cure to the electric current. He says "the mysterious properties of the X-rays and the new metal radium, so efficacious in some cases, leave no doubt in my mind that the flash of lightning which filled the room had some strange effect."

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1826.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000

BONUS YEAR, 1905.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made amongst participating Policies in relation to 31st November 1904

All With Profit Policies closed on or before that date will be entitled to share in the Division.

The Company have already declared Bonus Additions to Policies to the amount of more than

SEVEN MILLIONS STERLING.

Head Office for Egypt: Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo.

B. NATHAN & Co.,

Chief Agents for Alexandria.

A. V. THOMSON,

Secretary for Egypt.

S. & H. HARRIS'

HARNESS COMPOSITION

(Waterproof).

SADDLE PASTE

(Waterproof) For Saddles, Brown Harness, and all other Leather Goods.

JET BLACK OIL

For Harness.

HARNESS LIQUID.

The "RAVEN" HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof).

Specially adapted for Warm Climates.

MANUFACTURED IN LONDON, E. (ENGLAND.)

BLACK DYE

For Staining Harness and Leather.

SADDLE SOAP

For Cleaning Saddles, Brown Harness, Brown Leather Boots, &c.

EBONITE BLACKING

(Waterproof).

CURRIER'S DUBBING.

SPORT AND PLAY.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

B. R. C. (ALEX.) v. S. M. QUICK'S TEAM.

The above match was shot off on Saturday last, S.M. Quick's team winning by 18 points. The weather was very trying for both teams, which consisted almost entirely of young shots, although Mr. W. Broadfield's shot at 500 yds. of a bull's-eye was a remarkably good one. As the clouds of dust which blew up the range continually obscured the targets and made it next to an impossibility to shoot, it was decided not to shoot at 600 yds. The following are the scores:—

S. M. QUICK'S TEAM.

200yds 500yds Total.

Boy Pugh 24 27 51

Pte. Gifford 26 25 51

Roy McIlroy 29 19 48

Lieut. Strange 28 19 47

Pte. Ayres 28 18 46

Lieut. Finmore 29 17 46

Pte. Aldworth 25 15 40

Pte. Bates 27 10 37

216 150 366

B. R. C. (ALEX.).

200yds 500yds Total.

Mr. Broadfield, W. 26 35 61

Lisa, A.G. 25 19 44

Bodiloff, L.R. 23 25 48

Allen, D. 25 21 46

Leggs, G.E. 24 16 40

Broadfield, J. 21 14 35

Miller, F.G. 29 6 35

Short, A.R. 15 19 34

193 155 348

The 3rd spoon competition will take place on Saturday next 17th inst. at 3 p.m. There will be practice as usual on other targets.

KHEIDIVAL YACHT CLUB.

REGATTA.

The following is to-morrow's handicap:

CLASS I.

Time of start

Boat ... 3.30

Minnie ... 3.30

Jenny ... 3.30

May ... 3.30

Cub ... 3.30

Coot ... 3.30

Tier el Mina ... 3.36

Bancho ... 3.46

Sant-Pere ... 3.47

Agency ... 3.48

CLASS II.

Derphel ... 3.43

Actae ... 3.50

Rommund ... 3.50

Ionia ... 3.50

Castelle ... 3.55

Akraha ... 3.59

Tantak ... 4.01

Shamrock ... 4.01

St. George ... 4.08

Maar ... 4.10

Calypto ... 4.10

Class I. Course B. Class II. Course N.

The above is the June handicap, same as last week, but the races are put back an hour later during the summer months.

The time guns will be fired at 3.15, 3.30 and 4.45 p.m.

N.B. The "Sant-Pere" is the "Sole II" of last week.

Cheap Prepaid Advertisements

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:

ONCE 3 TIMES 6 TIMES

15 words ... P.T. 5 P.T. 10 P.T. 15

30 words ... " 8 " 16 " 24

Every 10 words ... " 2 " 4 " 6

beyond 30 ... " 2 " 4 " 6

The address is counted. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged for advertisements not appearing consecutively.

All such advertisements must be prepaid, and to this rule no exception whatever will be made. Letters in reply to advertisements will be posted to any address if a few stamps are sent by the advertiser to cover postage.

GARD'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES
A TRADE MARK REGISTERED.
A cable business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain, the Continent, and Africa. Circulating all over Europe and America. Price—One pound sterling. Post Free.

AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL GUIDE sent post free to all first class Hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.—The best public Advertising sites in Alexandria, B. C. G. V. & Co., Adv. Agents, St. Catherine's Square. Special rates for permanent clients. Moderate terms. Prompt despatch. 26643-31-39-95

ARABIC LESSONS given by an Egyptian tutor to Europeans. Apply M. Sheik, "Egyptian Gazette" office. 25888.

LOUVER maison meublee, 6 chambres, bain, lumiere electrique, Rue César, No. 6, 2e etage, Alexandria. 26108-6-2

APPLY for French, Italian, Arabic, German, to the Berlitz Schools, Alexandria (36, Rue de l'Eglise Copie); Cairo (Sharia Khamel). Most rapid method. Trial lesson free. Evening classes at Alexandria, 17th June. For names apply to M. J. F. 26069-30-32-35

CLERK, thorough knowledge English, French, quick typist, seeks situation. Best references. Apply, No. 26,098, "Egyptian Gazette." 26093-6-3

CAIRO BODEGA DEBERY SWEETSTAKE—Prizes will be paid on tickets bearing the following numbers: 84, 510; 485; 387; 760; 541; 898; 362; 193. JOURNAL FATALE. 26089-3-3

CYPRUS GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.—The Inspector required. Age between 25 and 45. Must know Greek and have had experience in Railway Traffic work. Engagement for 3 years. Salary rising from £200 to £240 per annum. Apply by letter giving certificate to "Agents" No. 26,107 "Egyptian Gazette" office. 26107-6-2

EXPERIENCED TEACHER gives Arabic lessons to Europeans. Apply to "Express," telephone No. 404, Alexandria. 26087-6-5

FOR SALE.—A rubber-tired Ralli Car. Apply to Rowden, 102, Porte Roquette. 26088-6-5

L'ANGLO-EGYPTIAN HOTEL, Sharia Wabour, with or without board. Terms very reasonable. 26599-16-4-9-05

MOUNTAIN CAMP, for boys during summer holidays. Apply, Ferial Mayall, B.A., Headmaster, English School, Cyprus. 36921-48-80

THE CROWN PRESERVED COAL CO., LTD.

CARDIFF Port Talbot. Manufacturers and Wholesalers of "CROWN" BRAND. Works, and Sales Office, Cardiff. Tel. 222. "Crown, Cardiff" Cardiff, Glamorgan.

BRITISH RECREATION CLUB.

A General Meeting of the British Recreational Club will be held in the Club Room at 8.30 p.m. on Friday next, the 18th inst., on business matters regarding the transfer of the Club.

DAVIES BRYAN & Co.

Continental Hotel Buildings CAIRO.

St. David's Buildings, ALEXANDRIA.

and 35-37 Noble Street LONDON, E.C.

English Tailors, Drapers and Outfitters.

TRAVELLING REQUISITES:

COMPRESSED CANE TRUNKS. SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS.

GLADSTONE & KIT BAGS. SUIT CASES, RUGS, &c.

ATHLETIC GOODS:

A VARIED STOCK, INCLUDING

Slazenger's Doherty

"E.G.M." Demon.

AND

Ayre's Central

Strung Racquets.

TENNIS BALLS

FRESH SUPPLY WEEKLY.

BOOTS & SHOES.

All the newest shapes in the best English makes:—

BUCKSKIN TENNIS BOOT AT £1 A SPECIALITY.

Owing to the increased business in this Department a new Show-room has been fitted up where better attention can be given to Customers.

CLOTHS:

The largest Stock in Egypt of Cloths of the best British Manufacture:

TROPICAL TWEEDS, FLANNELS, DRILLS, &c., &c.

All garments cut by experienced English cutters. Fit and style guaranteed.

GENTS' OUTFITTING:

The newest Shades in

Crepe de Chine Ties.

Cellular, Oxford, Zephyr

Shirts and Pyjamas in great variety.

Special Attention paid to Shirts

Made to Measure.

HOSIERY AND UNDERCLOTHING

IN THE BEST MAKES.

PANAMA, STRAW, & FELT HATS

CORK & FITH HELMETS.

CAPS.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN AT SPECIALLY

CHEAP PRICES.

TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, SHEETS,

AND PILLOW CASES.

FLANNELS, VIETELAS, AND

CEYLON FLANNELS.

SOAP, PERFUMERY,

RUBBER SPONGES, BRUSH

